

What is claimed is:

1. A method for performing 2:1 downscaling on video data, comprising the steps of:
 - forming at least one input matrix of $N \times N$ Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) coefficients from the video data by combining four $N/2 \times N/2$ field-mode DCT blocks;
 - performing vertical downsampling and de-interlacing to the input matrix to obtain two $N/2 \times N/2$ frame-mode DCT blocks;
 - forming an $N \times N/2$ input matrix from the two frame-mode DCT blocks; and
 - performing horizontal downsampling to the $N \times N/2$ matrix to obtain one $N/2 \times N/2$ frame-mode DCT block.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein $N=16$.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein:
 - the vertical downsampling also achieves low pass filtering of the $N \times N$ input matrix.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein:
 - the vertical downsampling uses a sparse downsampling matrix.
5. The method of claim 4, wherein:
 - the sparse downsampling matrix $= 0.5[I_8 \ I_8]$, where I_8 is an 8×8 identity matrix.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein:

the horizontal downsampling uses a sparse downsampling matrix composed of odd "O" and even "E" matrices.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein:

the even matrix has the following form:

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} e(0) & 0 & 0 & 0, \\ 0 & e(1) & 0 & e(2), \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0, \\ 0 & e(3) & 0 & e(4), \\ 0 & 0 & e(5) & 0, \\ 0 & e(6) & 0 & e(7), \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0, \\ 0 & e(8) & 0 & e(9) \end{bmatrix}$$

where $e(1)$ through $e(9)$ are non-zero coefficients;

and

the odd matrix has the following form:

$$O = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0, \\ o(0) & 0 & o(1) & 0, \\ 0 & o(2) & 0 & 0, \\ o(3) & 0 & o(4) & 0, \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0, \\ o(5) & 0 & o(6) & 0, \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & o(7), \\ o(8) & 0 & o(9) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

where $o(1)$ through $o(9)$ are non-zero coefficients.

8. An apparatus for performing 2:1 downscaling on video data, comprising:

means for forming at least one input matrix of $N \times N$ Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) coefficients from the video data by combining four $N/2 \times N/2$ field-mode DCT blocks;

means for performing vertical downsampling and de-interlacing to the input matrix to obtain two $N/2 \times N/2$ frame-mode DCT blocks;

means for forming an $N \times N/2$ input matrix from the two frame-mode DCT blocks; and

means for performing horizontal downsampling to the $N \times N/2$ matrix to obtain one $N/2 \times N/2$ frame-mode DCT block.

9. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein $N=16$.

10. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein:

the means for performing vertical downsampling also achieves low pass filtering of the $N \times N$ input matrix.

11. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein:

the means for performing vertical downsampling uses a sparse downsampling matrix.

12. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein:

the sparse downsampling matrix $= 0.5[I_8 \ I_8]$, where I_8 is an 8×8 identity matrix.

13. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein:
 the means for performing horizontal downsampling
 uses a sparse downsampling matrix composed of odd "O"
 and even "E" matrices.

14. The apparatus of claim 13, wherein:
 the even matrix has the following form:

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} e(0) & 0 & 0 & 0, \\ 0 & e(1) & 0 & e(2), \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0, \\ 0 & e(3) & 0 & e(4), \\ 0 & 0 & e(5) & 0, \\ 0 & e(6) & 0 & e(7), \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0, \\ 0 & e(8) & 0 & e(9) \end{bmatrix}$$

where $e(1)$ through $e(9)$ are non-zero coefficients;

and

the odd matrix has the following form:

$$O = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0, \\ o(0) & 0 & o(1) & 0, \\ 0 & o(2) & 0 & 0, \\ o(3) & 0 & o(4) & 0, \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0, \\ o(5) & 0 & o(6) & 0, \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & o(7), \\ o(8) & 0 & o(9) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

where $o(1)$ through $o(9)$ are non-zero coefficients.